livelihood support to enable them to cross the poverty line through sustained generation of income. During the project period 5,201 Self Help Groups were organized consisting of 74,777 individual participants covering 56,000 households.

(c) The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) which is being implemented as a major self employment programme in rural areas of all the districts of the country including Andhra Pradesh has similar approach and the emphasis is on organizing the families living below the poverty line into Self Help Groups, their training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets to enable them to cross the poverty line.

**Loan to Andhra Pradesh by World Bank for Rural Poverty Reduction Project**

3540. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to provide Andhra Pradesh a loan of $150 million for the Rural Poverty Reduction Project during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the various infrastructure and social sector projects on which the loan is likely to be utilised and the number of rural household the project is likely to cover?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M. K. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. (b) The Project, called the Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project (APRPRP) covering 548 backward mandals and all coastal fishermen villages in 16 districts of the Andhra Pradesh, *viz.* Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nalgonda, Medak, Ranga Reddy, Khammam, Krishna, Prakasam, Nellore, Guntur, East Godavari, West Godavari and Visakhapatnam has been signed by the Government of India with the World Bank on 3rd April, 2003.

The total project cost is Rs. 1486.00 crores ($276.09 million) for a period of five years ending June 2008. The World Bank is supporting the project to the extent of Rs. 805.00 ($150 million). The balance of the cost is being met the State Government to the tune of Rs. 325.0 crores, commercial bank Rs. 282.0 crores and the target poor families Rs. 74.0 crores.

The components of the project are (a) Institutional and human capacity building (b) Community Investment Fund - to support investments in sub-projects proposed and implemented by the community (c) Educational Support for Girl Child Labour and (d) Support to people with disability.

(c) The Project interventions will be demand based. An indicative list of likely infrastructure and social sector projects is as under ;

(i) Infrastructure related: Multi-purpose community halls, expansion of local school facilities, Drinking water, Godown, Human waste disposal and community Drainage System etc.

(ii) Social Welfare related: Health, Education, Creche for child care and training of Para Professionals (Para Health, Para Teachers) etc.

The Project is expected to cover 20.00 lakh rural households.

**Vigilance and Monitoring Committees**

3541. SHRI DATTA MEGHE :

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has reconstituted the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at State, District and Block levels as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the purpose of reconstituting such Committees;

(c) Whether the reconstitution of such Committees is going to improve quality expenditure under various programme; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M. K. PATIL) : (a) The Ministry of Rural Development has reconstituted the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at State and District levels.

(b) The purpose of reconstituting Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at State and District level is to ensure quality expenditure and to put in place a mechanism to control the execution of the Schemes in the most effective manner and within the given time frame, as a result of which, the public funds are put to optimal use and the programme benefit may flow to the rural poor in full measures.

(c) and (d) The reconstituted Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have started functioning only recently and it is too early to assess the qualitative